

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.
Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

FRIDAY, August 27, 1920,
at 12 o'clock (noon),
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
(For Account of the Concerned),

The Wreck of the,

S. S. "CHIYO MARU,"
she now lies off the Lema Islands.
Terms: Cash on fall of hammer when
the wreck will be at purchaser's risk.LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 30, 1920.

FRIDAY, August 27, 1920,
commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
(For Account of the concerned),Salved from the
S. S. "CHIYO MARU,"3 Boilers,
dimensions
length 11' 8"
diameter 10' 2"
weight about 55 tonsnow lying at the Taikoo Dockyard.
Order for inspection may be had on
application to undersigned;LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 10, 1920.

FRIDAY, August 27, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
(For Account of the concerned)50 Instantaneous Electric Water
Heaters, 100 volts.
(more or less damaged by sea-water)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 25, 1920.

Burglar and Fire-resisting
SAFES"Prevention is better
than Cure."The Undersigned have just
received a new consignment of
Milner's Safes.LAMMERT BROS.,
Duddell Street.THE CLEANING OF
SUMMER FROCKSis an important matter and
we make a speciality of
"refinishing" light Frocks
and Costumes so that they
keep clean longer than
when treated by ordinary
methods.Our processes are thorough and
reliable. Our facilities and re-
sources enable us to carry out all
work quickly, and our charges are
really reasonable.

Write for Price List and See!

The Diamond Dyeing and
Drycleaning Co.

Agent

CASSUM AHMED.

General Draper.

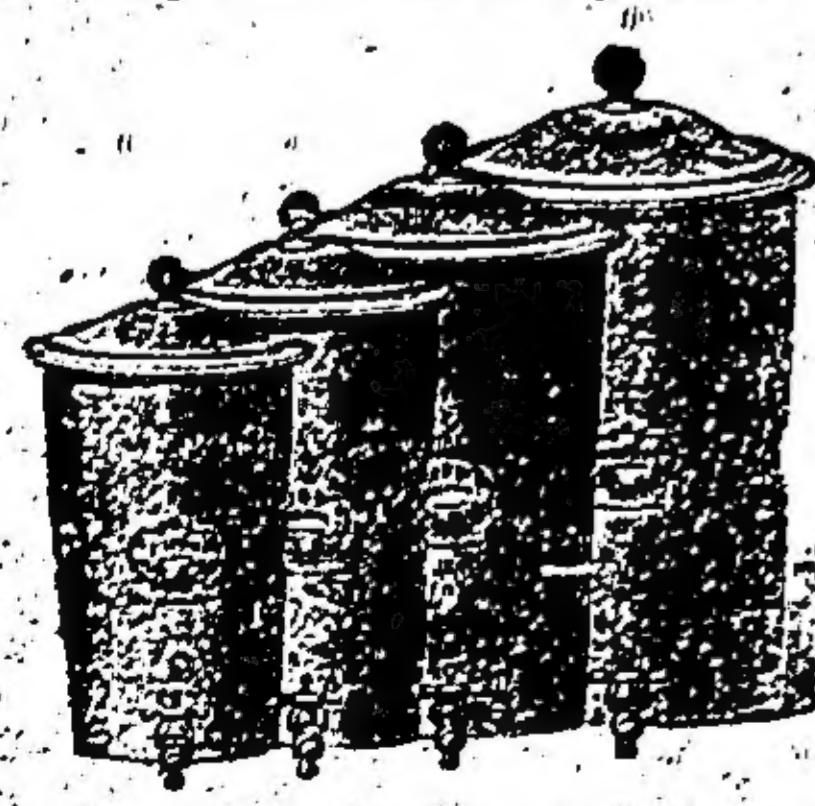
22 & 24, Wellington Street.

Branch 23, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Phone 1482.

Just arrived
a large assortment of
FILTERS

1 Gallons up to 4 gallons

C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.
No. 1, 2 & 3 Des Voeux Road Central
Established 1900

INTIMATIONS

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOTOP the most digestive food for Infants which keeps good in quality during Hot weather (2) LACTOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the foods of Infants and Diabetics (3) MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days and (4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE MAGIC and CINDERELLA SOAPS for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

SHU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
Nos. 6 & 8, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 1233.

理 代 泰 豐

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.

Flowers beautify and make attractive The Home as nothing else can do.

Just received new Supply of
SEEDS.GRACA & CO.,
DEALERS IN
SEEDS, POSTAGE STAMPS,
POSTCARDS, &c.No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every Kind of Footwear.

MADE
TO
ORDERCHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel
Telephone No. 431.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.MASSAGE HALL
Graduate from National Massage School.
MRS. HAN INOKUCHIPhone No. 1964.
2, Stanley Street,
1st Floor.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3THERAPION NO. 4
THERAPION NO. 5
THERAPION NO. 6THERAPION NO. 7
THERAPION NO. 8
THERAPION NO. 9THERAPION NO. 10
THERAPION NO. 11
THERAPION NO. 12THERAPION NO. 13
THERAPION NO. 14
THERAPION NO. 15THERAPION NO. 16
THERAPION NO. 17
THERAPION NO. 18THERAPION NO. 19
THERAPION NO. 20
THERAPION NO. 21THERAPION NO. 22
THERAPION NO. 23
THERAPION NO. 24THERAPION NO. 25
THERAPION NO. 26
THERAPION NO. 27THERAPION NO. 28
THERAPION NO. 29
THERAPION NO. 30THERAPION NO. 31
THERAPION NO. 32
THERAPION NO. 33THERAPION NO. 34
THERAPION NO. 35
THERAPION NO. 36THERAPION NO. 37
THERAPION NO. 38
THERAPION NO. 39THERAPION NO. 40
THERAPION NO. 41
THERAPION NO. 42THERAPION NO. 43
THERAPION NO. 44
THERAPION NO. 45THERAPION NO. 46
THERAPION NO. 47
THERAPION NO. 48THERAPION NO. 49
THERAPION NO. 50
THERAPION NO. 51THERAPION NO. 52
THERAPION NO. 53
THERAPION NO. 54THERAPION NO. 55
THERAPION NO. 56
THERAPION NO. 57THERAPION NO. 58
THERAPION NO. 59
THERAPION NO. 60THERAPION NO. 61
THERAPION NO. 62
THERAPION NO. 63THERAPION NO. 64
THERAPION NO. 65
THERAPION NO. 66THERAPION NO. 67
THERAPION NO. 68
THERAPION NO. 69

ASAHI BEER

THE FINEST LIQUEUR

and digestive

is a really good old Cognac Brandy

WATSON'S

OLD BROWN LIQUEUR BRANDY

is beautifully mellow, and soft to the palate, and has a fine bouquet—matured by age.

25 Years in Wood.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 16.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346AN IDEAL THAT IS REFLECTED
IN THE PRODUCT

WE believe that every business should have IDEALS—quite apart from the common aim of making money. WE have as IDEAL, and this IDEAL is reflected in our merchandise. It is to improve our Goods unceasingly. EVERY article we show is submitted to criticism at the round-table conferences of the executive heads—improvements are suggested and incorporated in subsequent outputs—an examination of successive makings of the same product would reveal this fact.

YESTERDAY'S BEST BECOMES THE
SECOND BEST OF TODAY.

AND whilst our Goods improve in appearance, construction, and finish, our prices remain competitive, enabling us to give quality products at quantity rates.

LET US SHOW YOU OUR NEW RANGE OF
WICHERT SHOES
ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND SHAPES THAT WILL
ESTABLISH GOODWILL AND GIVE YOU GOOD RESULTS.
WICHERT'S HIGH-CLASS FOOTWEAR.
Wm. POWELL Ltd.
SOLE AGENTS.

BIRTH

HANDYSIDE.—On August 26, 1920, at the Government Civil Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Lucas Handyside, a daughter.

MARRIAGE

TAYLOR-WHITE.—At the Union Church, Hongkong, on the 25th August, 1920, by the Revd. G. J. Williams, Robert, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Taylor, of Port Glasgow, to Agnes Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. White, of Cardross, Scotland.

DEATH

TORONHA.—At 9 a.m. on the 26th August, at her residence, 15, Ashley Terrace, Kowloon, Marie Stela Noronha, age 19. The Funeral will pass the Monument at 5.15 p.m. to-day.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUG 26, 1920.

HONGKONG'S LITTLE WAYS.

Having blown the froth off Mrs. Taylor's full-bodied contribution to the *Daily Press*, we now come to the good beer und-rath. It is quite clear what the lady was driving at, and quite clear, indeed notorious, that there is reason for her accusations. Merit and good work has not been the condition of our local rewards and appreciations. Sycophants have flourished where good public servants have wilted. Fodder has been honoured and good work ignored. That is one of her two points; the other is the system of class discrimination when undertaking public works at public expense. Ho Mun Tin is only one glaring case among others to which we have referred in the past. While fine roads have been hurried into existence for golfers and motorists, not so much as a star has been made on the road to this new suburb, which should partake of the character of a main artery if our town-planning and road-mapping were done without an eye to the requirements of privilege. Privilege, privilege, has been for a long time a heavy blight on the administration of this Colony. The greatest of the greatest number is an *australia* that has never hitherto figured in Hongkong's administrative life.

THE KAISER BIFFED.

Many people would be glad to have the name and address of the Belgian who managed to get into Doorn Castle and gave the Kaiser a beating; "wounding the former emperor in the jaw," according to the report. They are anxious to offer that enterprising Belgian a job. They feel that he must be a man of right principles, a man of energy, one who is liable to arrive at any goal he aims for. His shrewdness needs no further advertisement—he picked out the Kaiser's "salient, his jaw, and wounded it." He differs from Sauson, inasmuch as that strong man used the jawbone differently. If further details of the assault show that it was a real good rousing, the Belgian's fortune is made. Meanwhile, unless he proposes to retire from business, we are prepared to guarantee the Belgian gentleman first-class fares, both ways and a handsome honorarium (by public subscription) if he will go over, and interview Winston Churchill.

AUSTRALIA.

While Reuter was telling us about the more than friendly reception that the sporting Australians gave our Prince, with lots of little incidents to show Australia's loyalty and the Prince's personal popularity, we were not told very much about political Australia. Australia is the most democratic

country in the world. After careful observation of both peoples in their own lands, we concluded that the Australians take a more serious view of the rights of citizenship than even the Americans do. In both countries "a man's a man for a' that," and let's know it every hour of every day; but in Australia he is a man with an emphatic but unprintable adjective. Being a man, he believes in acting like a man, and standing up like a man. In view of his services to the Motherland in two wars, and in view of some canting promises made by her politicians at a time when those services were most precious and the promises seemed less important, he now demands a voice in imperial policy, a grown man's share in it. He asks for more than the Englishman at Home gets. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance expires next July, and in accordance with the understanding for a year's notice on either side, our Foreign Office has formally notified Japan of our intention to renew it. We are not of those who object to the Alliance; what we have to point out is that Parliament, as representing the people, has not been consulted. When the time comes, should Parliament demur, it will be told it is too late; that we are "bound in honour" by the pledge given by our Foreign Office some time before. Mr. Watt, the Commonwealth Treasurer, is in London to see to it that Britain makes no such commitment without consulting Australia. He says: "Our people will probably say that if any negotiations are to proceed between the governments of Great Britain and Japan, Australia wants to be in them. The Englishman who has never seen Australia probably cannot feel the force of our reasoning in this matter." But for this time the Australians are too late, and British citizens are too late. The Gang still operates. When we get that Imperial Conference (which the Gang dislikes) and an end of secret diplomacy and secret treaties, when a purged parliament comes to its own again, we shall see. In that day we may be very sure that Australia will be heard from, as much to our advantage as to hers. Without such co-operation—if the Colonies are to be kept out of imperial plans—the Gang will disrupt the Empire, and the woings of the Prince of Wales will have been wasted.

INTERPRETATIONS.

Long, long ago, the Most Compassionate contemplated the masses. He saw their sorrows and yearned to comfort them. He preached the principle of making the best of a bad bargain by auto-hypnosis. Also there was a very Virile teacher who looked upon them and scolded them. He saw that in number and in strength they had power to rise and overcome them that trod them down, and he bade them do so. He preached combination for war.

But they didn't combine, and perhaps never will. "And misunderstanding the teaching of the other they hypnotized themselves into weird beliefs."

The Virile teacher scolded them again as slaves, as worms, as rabble not worth saving; and he turned to the oppressors and said "Oppress them yet more. Be strong. They deserve it."

Jesus. Nietzsche.

The oppressors did not misunderstand either. The art of getting what you want includes shrewdness, a certain intellectual cunning. On Wall Street occasionally they still preach to each other, sermons that sound pretty, and can do no harm. A recent one explained how a word always means something else, just as in certain books "chariot" means "bed" and "feet" another part of the body. For instance, said the Wall Street preacher, the injunction to "sell all thou hast and give to the poor" means that we should purify our own spirits, and then, having acquired spiritual riches, impart them to others. And then, having thus interpreted his interpretations, the preacher, a rich banker, had one Word more for Labour. "Extreme socialism, which strikes at the foundation of society (and at its "spiritual riches") is something to be overcome, not rewarded with spiritual riches." He was good enough to add that "labour has not received a fair share of the increment in the past, but its demand should not now endanger the whole constructive fabric."

"We are taking the great liberty of imagining two very likely comments on that Wall Street sermon:

Jesus: Hypocrite! Depart! Nietzsche: Weakling! Take.

The Royal Mail Steamship Co. has decided to augment its capitalization from £5,000,000 £25,000,000 as a first step of the post-bellum extension of its business. The company has already obtained the government sanction on the increase of capitalization, and at the same time with the increase, has purchased over 10 small steamship companies by which the company has now come in possession of a big fleet aggregating 2,000,000 tons. Recently the company arranged an agreement of co-operation with the Pacific Steamship Co., which is running a steamer line to South America via Panama and Magellan Straits with over 30 liners aggregating 150,000 tons with its head office in Liverpool.

WAKING F.M. UP.

The *China Mail* is the leaven that leaveneth the lump, and praise be, the yeast is at last working. Referring to the habit of the in-

terests in endeavouring to repress manifestations of public spirit, this morning's Post, to whom our congratulations and heartiest applause, says few Hongkong residents really dare to call their souls their own. When we discovered the timidity of a' that," and let's know it every hour of every day; but in Australia he is a man with an emphatic but unprintable adjective. Being a man, he believes in acting like a man, and standing up like a man. In view of his services to the Motherland in two wars, and in view of some canting promises made by her politicians at a time when those services were most precious and the promises seemed less important, he now demands a voice in imperial policy, a grown man's share in it. He asks for more than the Englishman at Home gets. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance expires next July, and in accordance with the understanding for a year's notice on either side, our Foreign Office has formally notified Japan of our intention to renew it. We are not of those who object to the Alliance; what we have to point out is that Parliament, as representing the people, has not been consulted. When the time comes, should Parliament demur, it will be told it is too late; that we are "bound in honour" by the pledge given by our Foreign Office some time before. Mr. Watt, the Commonwealth Treasurer, is in London to see to it that Britain makes no such commitment without consulting Australia. He says: "Our people will probably say that if any negotiations are to proceed between the governments of Great Britain and Japan, Australia wants to be in them. The Englishman who has never seen Australia probably cannot feel the force of our reasoning in this matter." But for this time the Australians are too late, and British citizens are too late. The Gang still operates. When we get that Imperial Conference (which the Gang dislikes) and an end of secret diplomacy and secret treaties, when a purged parliament comes to its own again, we shall see. In that day we may be very sure that Australia will be heard from, as much to our advantage as to hers. Without such co-operation—if the Colonies are to be kept out of imperial plans—the Gang will disrupt the Empire, and the woings of the Prince of Wales will have been wasted.

SECONDHAND BOOKS.

A poet at home, Miss Muriel Stuart, has had this thought:

Dust is deep on Marlowe's lip.
Hell holds Dante in these streets,
Milton takes the gutter's drip,
Mud is on the breast of Keats.

All the lovely thoughts men think,
All their rapture, love and pain,
God come, own in blood and ink,
Sold for sixpence in the rain.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Donations to the Diocesan Schools and Orphanages during 1919 totalled £4,114.

Capt. P. S. L. Beaver, M.C., of the Wildfire Regiment, at present in charge of the Wildfire company at Peking, has been selected for service with the Egyptian Army.

Plans have been formulated for reorganizing free schools, eliminating low-grade goods from the market, organizing anti-smoking organization and other activities, by the Canton Students' Union.

In order that special vigilance may be maintained, all the passengers in motor cars and travellers carrying heavy baggage who pass by the Canton Military Government's buildings at night will be subjected to a strict search.

Dr. and Mrs. H. N. Kinnear of the American Board Hospital at Foochow have received a cable calling them home unexpectedly. They are at present in Shanghai awaiting the sailing of the "Empress of Russia" on August 23.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Mr. Brewer, chief officer of the Indo-China s.s. "Cochin," is leaving for home in a short time.

At the Government Civil Hospital this morning, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. W. Lucas Handy.

Mrs. J. Scott Harston and Mr. and Mrs. Windesbank and family were among those leaving by the a.s. "Plasy" to-day.

One case of diphtheria and one of cerebro-spinal fever, British and Chinese respectively, are recorded in today's return of "table disease."

John Robert Colinus, Hongkong, has received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery in *absentia* from the University of Edinburgh.

The Victoria Branch of the Hongkong Women's Guild and the Ministering Children's League meets at 17 Peak Road, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, at 11 a.m.

The death occurred at 9 o'clock this morning of Miss Marie Stella Noronha, aged 19 years, at her residence, No. 15 Ashley Terrace, Kowloon. The funeral will pass the monument at 5.15 p.m. to-day.

Passengers leaving by the a.s. "Empress of Russia" this morning included Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Bigray, Mrs. Hancock, Mr. D. M. Kable, Mrs. Lauriston, Captain H. S. McGrath, Mrs. J. H. Oxberry, Captain Frichard, Mr. Eldon Potter, and Mr. G. M. Young.

A European was yesterday arrested by the police on a charge of being drunk and incapable, and allowed bail of \$4. This morning when the case was called before Magistrate Hutchinson, the defendant failed to appear. His bail was on the application of Inspector Spear, estrated.

No large American mail is expected until the arrival of the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Japan" due here on September 5. The "Empress of Japan" being the only mail boat to leave the Pacific Coast for Oriental ports between August 1 and August 17 will carry mail collected during more than two weeks.

It is currently reported in Bang-

kok that a Siamese Company will shortly be floated with a capital of Tcs 2,000,000, with a view to work-

ing the coal deposits known to exist in the neighbourhood of Trang.

If the coal is of such quality that it can be used by the State Railways, the future of the company would seem to hold out excellent promise.

Referring to the death of Mr. E. A. Pugh (formerly of Malaya) in the Red Sea on the a.s. "Nippon" on July 22, a Colombo paper says:

The late Mr. Pugh, who was 88 years of age, it may be mentioned, was born at sea, and that he should die at sea is a remarkable coincidence.

Mr. Pugh was buried at Aden, the Bishop of Aden officiating, and most of the passengers attended at the graveside.

The Royal Mail Steamship Co.

has decided to augment its capitalization from £5,000,000 £25,000,000 as a first step of the post-bellum extension of its business.

The company has already obtained

the government sanction on the increase of capitalization, and at the same time with the increase, has purchased

over 10 small steamship companies

by which the company has now

come in possession of a big fleet

aggregating 2,000,000 tons.

Recently the company arranged an agreement of co-operation with the Pacific

Steamship Co., which is running a

steamer line to South America via

Panama and Magellan Straits with

over 30 liners aggregating 150,000

tons with its head office in Liver-

pool.

PENANG DIVORCE SUIT.

RESPONDENT'S EVIDENCE.

ALLEGED THREAT TO KILL.

The case was resumed in the Supreme Court, Penang, before Mr. Justice Dinsmore on August 17, in which Michael William Allan asked for divorce from his wife Josephine Mary Alexandra Allan for alleged adultery, citing J. J. Theesra as co-respondent from whom the petitioner claimed £2,500 damages.

Mr. Isaac Thambyal appeared for the petitioner, Mr. A. R. Thornton for the respondent and the Hon. Mr. W. H. Thorne for the co-respondent.

Mr. Thornton, on behalf of the respondent, said that there was no case for his client to answer. It could not be presumed that because the respondent went to live with the co-respondent as his housekeeper at Irving Road misconduct could be alleged.

His Lordship said that there appeared to him to be a strong case.

The respondent was then called into the box. She stated that after her marriage with the petitioner they went to live at 343, Dato Kramat Road. She was on good terms with her husband up to November, 1914—3 years, 1 month and 13 days. After the thankless task of the Unofficials might become a real, constructive labour. Public opinion would be restored to the influence it should wield, and in time we should approach something more near government of by and for the people than the administration of to-day offers.

Hear, hear!

LOCAL AND GENERAL

A number of the German and Austrian Eurasians who were interned in India are returning to Bangkok. Three of the men deported thence are reported to have gone to Germany and some are reported to be taking up their abode in the Netherlands Indies.

Government statistics of Japan for May showed that 105,330 labourers were unemployed in the country. For June, the number was increased to 344,519. Over 860 factories closed their doors during the two months. The publication of statistics along this line for subsequent months has been discontinued.

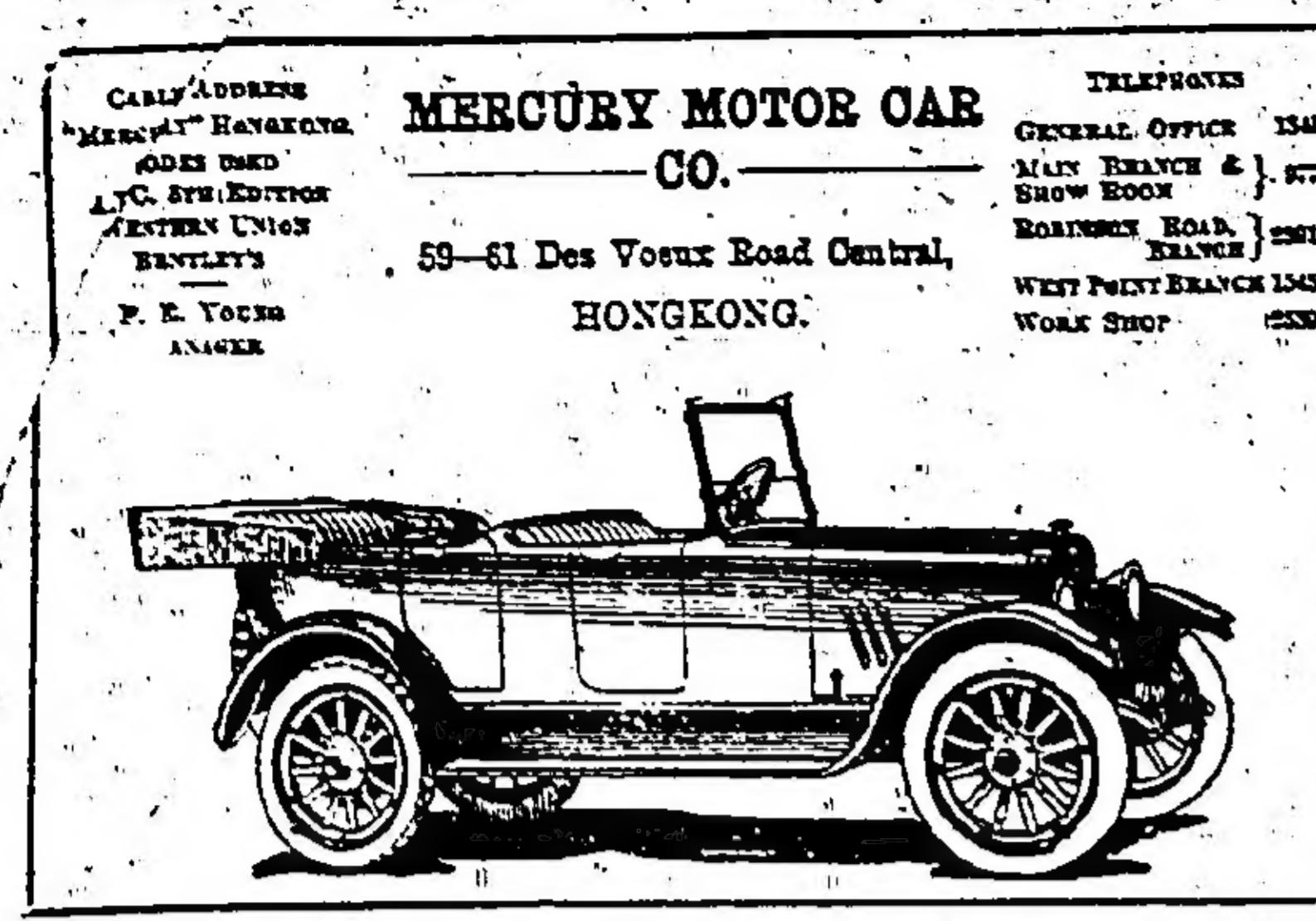
The thin materials for kimono that are fashionable this year have attracted the attention of the police in Japan. Instructions have now been sent out from headquarters that police officers should use their judgment in the matter, and when a young lady is seen wearing clothes that are too diaphanous they are enjoined to give her warning.

A new record in shipbuilding was set up on July 16, when the a.s. "War Bird" was launched from the yard of the Mountbatten Shipbuilding Company, at Chepstow, where it was built to the order of the Ministry of Shipping. The ship was launched with steam up and proceeded on her trials so that she could be handed over to the new owners, an Italian firm, on the same day.

H. C. Turner, second assistant engineer on the steamer "Keketicut" is charged in Shanghai with assaulting one Cheang Lean, the chief steward and threatening John Charlton, the captain of the said vessel with bodily harm. Both charges arose from the accused asking the chief steward for roast chicken, and shaking him when none was forthcoming.

From Nagasaki comes the report of the death of Captain F. R. Borioni, retired member of the Chinese Customs Service. Mr. Borioni, who is very well known in the Orient, went to Korea in 1883, where he helped in the organization of the Customs Service. He was for many years Harbour Master of Chemulpo and later of Fusan. When Japan took over the administration of Korea, Mr. Borioni joined the Chinese Customs Service. He is survived by a wife and two children.

A somewhat sensational discovery was made by Mr. Charles Grover, of Peninsular station, in the vicinity of Byfield



TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

WORLD CRYING FOR PEACE.

ALARMING PROLONGATION OF PRESENT CONFLICTS.

CIVILISATION ITSELF MENACED.

BOLSHEVINS' "GROSS BREACH OF FAITH" DENOUNCED.

LONDON, August, 23.
A communiqué from Lucerne emphasising the complete agreement of Britain and Italy as regards the need for the re-establishment of world-wide peace and the steps which the two Governments have taken to restore communication between Russia and the outside world, declares that Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Giolitti heard with profound regret that the Soviet Government had, in spite of repeated official assurances to the contrary, sought to impose upon Poland conditions incompatible with its national independence.

DESPOTISM OF PRIVILEGED FEW.

The Government of Poland is based on the choice of the whole of the adult male population of the country without distinction of class and this so-called Civil Army to be drawn from one class only, which is referred to in the fourth condition of the Soviet terms, is only an indirect method of organizing a force to overthrow by violence this democratic constitution and substituting for it a despotism of a privileged few who may have absorbed the doctrines of Bolshevism.

UNWARRANTED INFRINGEMENT.

We apprehend that when the detailed conditions of the composition and direction of this force, kept back as they are now until Poland demobilizes her army, are revealed later on, they will be found to be moulded on the plan of the Russian Red Army. For one nation to insist as a condition of peace that the force organized for the protection of life, property and good order in another country shall be drawn only from one class of its citizens to the exclusion of all others is an unwarranted infringement of the liberty, independence and self-respect of that country.

GROSS BREACH OF FAITH.

To have added such a condition after Mr. Kameneff's pledges to the British Government that nothing which was not of a secondary nature was omitted from his summary of the terms, is a gross breach of faith and negotiations of any kind with a Government which so lightly treats its word becomes difficult, if not impossible.

CAREER OF INVASION.

The Soviet Government rejected the suggestion made by the British Government for the making of a truce under conditions which would have guaranteed Russian territory against any acts of aggression and continued its career of invasion of ethnographical Poland with a view to conquering that country by force of arms for the Soviet institutions.

SINISTER PROPOSAL.

If the Soviet Government, notwithstanding the punishment which its aggression is encountering, still refuses to withdraw this sinister proposal but continues the war inside Polish territory in order to force its acceptance on the Polish people, the Government can neither acknowledge nor deal with the Soviet oligarchy.

VITAL NECESSITY FOR PEACE.

What has befallen in this short war to invaders of national rights, whether in Russia or Poland, ought to teach wisdom to aggressors. The world, both East and West, is crying for peace, but it is only obtainable on a basis of full recognition of the liberties of nations. The British and Italian Governments are alarmed at the indefinite prolongation of the present state of conflict among the nations.

To the peoples engaged, these antagonisms can bring nothing but ever-increasing misery while to the peoples of the world at large they involve continued unrest. Until these conflicts cease the betterment of agriculture and industry and the interchange of commodities of different lands, on which the economic life of the nations depends, cannot come into full operation.

CIVILISATION SHAKEN.

Scarcity and high prices, with their attendant privations and perils, are the inevitable result. Civilisation, itself shaken and weakened by five years of incessant warfare, is menaced by the prospect. The British and Italian Governments are therefore united in urging that every effort should be made to bring to a conclusion the existing conditions of strife between nations.

DANZIG FOR POLAND?

LONDON, August, 23.
A communiqué with reference to the meeting of Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Giolitti at Lucerne during the week-end, states that Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Giolitti made proposals to the French Government for Allied action for the purpose of securing for Poland full rights under the Treaty of Versailles to the free use and unrestricted service of the Port of Danzig and its communications.

CHINATOWN GAMBLING.

"CATCHING ON" WITH THE ENGLISH.

A description of the numerous gambling houses in Limehouse, E. and Pennyfields, E., has interested many people. The existence of these dens is well known to the police, who declare that any action by them is not possible till they have specific information about a house.

"We should certainly act if we had such information," said a Scotland Yard authority.

A householder who lives in the borders of Chinatown and is familiar with many of the people who spend their days in the dens said to a *Daily*

Mail reporter: "They seem to live only for a gamble. It seems to have 'caught on' with the English more than ever."

The proprietor of a public-house in the district said the Chinamen rarely have more than one drink. "I don't think I have ever seen a Chinaman drunk. Whisky is his favourite beverage."

Miss Hogan, of the Soldiers' Palace, West India Dock road, E., speaking of these gaming dens, said she considered that they were a curse. "Our sailors get so engrossed in these places," she said, "that they frequently miss their boats and consequently lose their jobs. Many of them draw large sums on credits, but they don't keep them long."

"SQUEEZE."

REGULAR TRIBUTE EXACTED.

PSUEDO POLICEMAN SENT TO JAIL.

Before Magistrate Smith this morning, a Chinese was charged, on four counts, with posing as a police constable on various dates and extorting tea money from several hawkers. Only the first charge—that of entering No. 3 Macdonald Street yesterday, and by representing himself to be a police constable, extorted money from a hawker—was proceeded with.

The hawker said that at 5 p.m. yesterday, he went to No. 3 Macdonald Street, a coolie house, to sell cakes. The defendant followed him into the house, and representing himself to be a police constable attached to No. 2 Police Station demanded money from him, threatening to have him "shipped" out of the Colony if he did not comply with defendant's demand. Witness gave him 20 cents.

The police said that while the defendant was being charged at the police station, numerous hawkers came in and complained that he had extorted sums of money from them ranging from 35 to 45 cents.

Proceeding with his evidence, the witness said that the defendant came to the house accompanied by an Indian constable. The defendant dragged him out of the house and demanded tea money from him. When witness gave the defendant 20 cents, the Indian was standing by and took no notice of what was happening. As the defendant was walking away, a Chinese constable, who had witnessed the affair, arrested him.

One witness said that three weeks ago he was in Kennedy-Road when the defendant accosted him and demanded money from him. The Indian constable said that when he met the defendant in Macdonald Street the latter, representing himself to be a police constable attached to No. 2 Police Station, asked witness to come with him and help him arrest a man. Witness went. When they got to house No. 13, the defendant spoke to the complainant in Chinese. Witness did not know what was being said. The complainant gave the defendant 80 cents. Witness told the defendant that he had no right to take money from the complainant and he would have to take him to the station. The defendant replied, that it had nothing to do with witness. He was a No. 2 Station man. Witness attempted to arrest the defendant, but he struggled and broke free. Witness gave chase blowing a police whistle, and a Chinese constable arrested the defendant.

The Chinese constable said he saw the complainant give the defendant some money in the presence of the Indian constable. They afterwards walked away together. Suspecting "squeeze," witness spoke to the complainant and then followed the defendant and the Indian. He arrested the defendant. The Indian took no interest in the matter at all. In fact, he expressed surprise to witness that he should want to arrest the defendant.

The police said that the defendant, representing himself to be a police constable attached to No. 2 Police Station, asked witness to come with him and help him arrest a man. Witness went. When they got to house No. 13, the defendant spoke to the complainant in Chinese. Witness did not know what was being said. The complainant gave the defendant 80 cents. Witness told the defendant that he had no right to take money from the complainant and he would have to take him to the station. The defendant replied, that it had nothing to do with witness. He was a No. 2 Station man. Witness attempted to arrest the defendant, but he struggled and broke free. Witness gave chase blowing a police whistle, and a Chinese constable arrested the defendant.

The Chinese constable said he saw the complainant give the defendant some money in the presence of the Indian constable. They afterwards walked away together. Suspecting "squeeze," witness spoke to the complainant and then followed the defendant and the Indian. He arrested the defendant. The Indian took no interest in the matter at all. In fact, he expressed surprise to witness that he should want to arrest the defendant.

The police said that the defendant, representing himself to be a police constable attached to No. 2 Police Station, asked witness to come with him and help him arrest a man. Witness went. When they got to house No. 13, the defendant spoke to the complainant in Chinese. Witness did not know what was being said. The complainant gave the defendant 80 cents. Witness told the defendant that he had no right to take money from the complainant and he would have to take him to the station. The defendant replied, that it had nothing to do with witness. He was a No. 2 Station man. Witness attempted to arrest the defendant, but he struggled and broke free. Witness gave chase blowing a police whistle, and a Chinese constable arrested the defendant.

The Chinese constable said he saw the complainant give the defendant some money in the presence of the Indian constable. They afterwards walked away together. Suspecting "squeeze," witness spoke to the complainant and then followed the defendant and the Indian. He arrested the defendant. The Indian took no interest in the matter at all. In fact, he expressed surprise to witness that he should want to arrest the defendant.

The police said that the defendant, representing himself to be a police constable attached to No. 2 Police Station, asked witness to come with him and help him arrest a man. Witness went. When they got to house No. 13, the defendant spoke to the complainant in Chinese. Witness did not know what was being said. The complainant gave the defendant 80 cents. Witness told the defendant that he had no right to take money from the complainant and he would have to take him to the station. The defendant replied, that it had nothing to do with witness. He was a No. 2 Station man. Witness attempted to arrest the defendant, but he struggled and broke free. Witness gave chase blowing a police whistle, and a Chinese constable arrested the defendant.

The Chinese constable said he saw the complainant give the defendant some money in the presence of the Indian constable. They afterwards walked away together. Suspecting "squeeze," witness spoke to the complainant and then followed the defendant and the Indian. He arrested the defendant. The Indian took no interest in the matter at all. In fact, he expressed surprise to witness that he should want to arrest the defendant.

The police said that the defendant, representing himself to be a police constable attached to No. 2 Police Station, asked witness to come with him and help him arrest a man. Witness went. When they got to house No. 13, the defendant spoke to the complainant in Chinese. Witness did not know what was being said. The complainant gave the defendant 80 cents. Witness told the defendant that he had no right to take money from the complainant and he would have to take him to the station. The defendant replied, that it had nothing to do with witness. He was a No. 2 Station man. Witness attempted to arrest the defendant, but he struggled and broke free. Witness gave chase blowing a police whistle, and a Chinese constable arrested the defendant.

The Chinese constable said he saw the complainant give the defendant some money in the presence of the Indian constable. They afterwards walked away together. Suspecting "squeeze," witness spoke to the complainant and then followed the defendant and the Indian. He arrested the defendant. The Indian took no interest in the matter at all. In fact, he expressed surprise to witness that he should want to arrest the defendant.

The police said that the defendant, representing himself to be a police constable attached to No. 2 Police Station, asked witness to come with him and help him arrest a man. Witness went. When they got to house No. 13, the defendant spoke to the complainant in Chinese. Witness did not know what was being said. The complainant gave the defendant 80 cents. Witness told the defendant that he had no right to take money from the complainant and he would have to take him to the station. The defendant replied, that it had nothing to do with witness. He was a No. 2 Station man. Witness attempted to arrest the defendant, but he struggled and broke free. Witness gave chase blowing a police whistle, and a Chinese constable arrested the defendant.

The Chinese constable said he saw the complainant give the defendant some money in the presence of the Indian constable. They afterwards walked away together. Suspecting "squeeze," witness spoke to the complainant and then followed the defendant and the Indian. He arrested the defendant. The Indian took no interest in the matter at all. In fact, he expressed surprise to witness that he should want to arrest the defendant.

The police said that the defendant, representing himself to be a police constable attached to No. 2 Police Station, asked witness to come with him and help him arrest a man. Witness went. When they got to house No. 13, the defendant spoke to the complainant in Chinese. Witness did not know what was being said. The complainant gave the defendant 80 cents. Witness told the defendant that he had no right to take money from the complainant and he would have to take him to the station. The defendant replied, that it had nothing to do with witness. He was a No. 2 Station man. Witness attempted to arrest the defendant, but he struggled and broke free. Witness gave chase blowing a police whistle, and a Chinese constable arrested the defendant.

The Chinese constable said he saw the complainant give the defendant some money in the presence of the Indian constable. They afterwards walked away together. Suspecting "squeeze," witness spoke to the complainant and then followed the defendant and the Indian. He arrested the defendant. The Indian took no interest in the matter at all. In fact, he expressed surprise to witness that he should want to arrest the defendant.

The police said that the defendant, representing himself to be a police constable attached to No. 2 Police Station, asked witness to come with him and help him arrest a man. Witness went. When they got to house No. 13, the defendant spoke to the complainant in Chinese. Witness did not know what was being said. The complainant gave the defendant 80 cents. Witness told the defendant that he had no right to take money from the complainant and he would have to take him to the station. The defendant replied, that it had nothing to do with witness. He was a No. 2 Station man. Witness attempted to arrest the defendant, but he struggled and broke free. Witness gave chase blowing a police whistle, and a Chinese constable arrested the defendant.

The Chinese constable said he saw the complainant give the defendant some money in the presence of the Indian constable. They afterwards walked away together. Suspecting "squeeze," witness spoke to the complainant and then followed the defendant and the Indian. He arrested the defendant. The Indian took no interest in the matter at all. In fact, he expressed surprise to witness that he should want to arrest the defendant.

The police said that the defendant, representing himself to be a police constable attached to No. 2 Police Station, asked witness to come with him and help him arrest a man. Witness went. When they got to house No. 13, the defendant spoke to the complainant in Chinese. Witness did not know what was being said. The complainant gave the defendant 80 cents. Witness told the defendant that he had no right to take money from the complainant and he would have to take him to the station. The defendant replied, that it had nothing to do with witness. He was a No. 2 Station man. Witness attempted to arrest the defendant, but he struggled and broke free. Witness gave chase blowing a police whistle, and a Chinese constable arrested the defendant.

The Chinese constable said he saw the complainant give the defendant some money in the presence of the Indian constable. They afterwards walked away together. Suspecting "squeeze," witness spoke to the complainant and then followed the defendant and the Indian. He arrested the defendant. The Indian took no interest in the matter at all. In fact, he expressed surprise to witness that he should want to arrest the defendant.

The police said that the defendant, representing himself to be a police constable attached to No. 2 Police Station, asked witness to come with him and help him arrest a man. Witness went. When they got to house No. 13, the defendant spoke to the complainant in Chinese. Witness did not know what was being said. The complainant gave the defendant 80 cents. Witness told the defendant that he had no right to take money from the complainant and he would have to take him to the station. The defendant replied, that it had nothing to do with witness. He was a No. 2 Station man. Witness attempted to arrest the defendant, but he struggled and broke free. Witness gave chase blowing a police whistle, and a Chinese constable arrested the defendant.

The Chinese constable said he saw the complainant give the defendant some money in the presence of the Indian constable. They afterwards walked away together. Suspecting "squeeze," witness spoke to the complainant and then followed the defendant and the Indian. He arrested the defendant. The Indian took no interest in the matter at all. In fact, he expressed surprise to witness that he should want to arrest the defendant.

The police said that the defendant, representing himself to be a police constable attached to No. 2 Police Station, asked witness to come with him and help him arrest a man. Witness went. When they got to house No. 13, the defendant spoke to the complainant in Chinese. Witness did not know what was being said. The complainant gave the defendant 80 cents. Witness told the defendant that he had no right to take money from the complainant and he would have to take him to the station. The defendant replied, that it had nothing to do with witness. He was a No. 2 Station man. Witness attempted to arrest the defendant, but he struggled and broke free. Witness gave chase blowing a police whistle, and a Chinese constable arrested the defendant.

OPIUM DIVAN RAIDED.

ELEVEN MEN ARRESTED.

MARKED COINS ENTRAP KEEPER.

Inspector Kent, of No. 2 Police Station, this morning charged a Chinese before Magistrate Hutchison with being the keeper of an opium divan at No. 8 Tai Wo Street, Wan Chai, and with the unlawful possession of three pints of opium water and 1.17 taels of prepared non-Government opium. Ten other men who were found on the premises at the time of the police raid, were charged with smoking opium on the premises. One of these men was further charged with preparing opium.

The first and second defendants pleaded "not guilty," while all the others admitted smoking opium.

A Chinese constable deposed to going the house and buying two pots of opium for which he paid two marked 10-cent pieces. The first defendant gave the drug to him. Later Sergeant Kelly and some constables raided the place and found the marked coins in the first defendant's cash box.

Sergeant Kelly deposed to raiding the house and finding the second defendant in the kitchen cooking opium.

The second defendant said "I was not preparing opium. No. 4 did."

Replying to the Magistrate the first defendant said "I am a ratten worker. No. 2 and not I, is the keeper of the divan."

No. 2 denied this and said that he too was a ratten worker.

The fourth defendant volunteered the statement that he was the keeper of the divan. He said that he could not work, as he was blind in one eye, so he ran the divan as a means of livelihood.

Sergeant Kelly said that all the defendants were ratten workers excepting No. 4 who at the station described himself as a cook.

The Magistrate said he thought there must be something between the first and the fourth defendants to make the latter confess that he was the keeper of the divan. He would fine the first defendant \$50 or one month on each charge, and the second defendant \$50 or one month on the charge of preparing opium. All the others would be fined \$2 each for smoking on the premises.

AUDACIOUS ASSAULT.

UNDER NOSE OF POLICE.

ANOTHER SEQUEL TO SWATOW TROUBLE.

The arrival of the s.s. "Haiching" from Swatow yesterday, saw another disturbance on the Douglas wharf. When the wharf coolies assaulted several of the ship's passengers because they were not Kwangtung men. Several of the rowdies were arrested by the police, and this morning one of them was charged before Magistrate Smith with disorderly conduct. He pleaded "not guilty."

The police said that when the passengers of the "Haiching" were mobbed the police interfered and dispersed the crowd. The defendant followed, and dragging one of the last passengers in the bunch of scared refugees, assaulted him in front of the police escort. Defendant was at once placed under arrest.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10 or 14 days.

A second Chinese was subjected to a like penalty for taking an active part in the disturbance. He was alleged to have dragged a man out of a rickshaw and assaulted him.

Two other men were alleged to have been in among a crowd which followed a batch of passengers from the wharf. The police arrived just in time to prevent the crowd setting upon the strangers. The attitude of the defendants was very threatening. The part they took in the demonstration was very prominent, and it appeared that they were the instigators of the affair.

They were also fined \$10 each.

BURIAL COMEDY.

DEAD MAN'S CONSENT NECESSARY.

Of course it does, and one naturally asks, "Why are

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

AGENT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m. From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS.

To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.) From Macao—daily at 8:30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Mondays at 7 a.m.) and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 6 p.m. only).

Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required. Further information may be obtained at the Consul's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. T. & S. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

NEW YORK BERTH.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE"

Via Suez Canal.

Sailing on or about 5th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

S.S. "HUNGARIA"

Sailing on or about 2nd September.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE,

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS,

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about 5th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA"

Sailing on or about 3rd October.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" Sailing on or about 16th September.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" Sailing on or about 10th October.

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" Sailing on or about 31st August.

S.S. "RIOJUN MARU" Sailing on or about 14th September.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS WITH TRADESHIP AT CALCUTTA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAE LINE.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

E. H. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
VIZ. Steel Ship-Plates, Angles and Bars.

Also Shipchandlery Articles.

Telephone No. 1156. 51, Wing Woo Street, Central.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

BUREG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ALPS MARU (Call Marseilles)

Tuesday, 7th Sept.

ATLAS MARU

Saturday, 25th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES

Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

CHICAGO MARU

Thursday, 8th September.

CANADA MARU

Tuesday, 2nd November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in

Japan and taking cargo Overland and ports U.S. in connection

with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

ARABIA MARU

Monday, 27th September.

NEW YORK

Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco,

Panama and Cuban Ports.

HONOLULU MARU

Thursday, 8th September.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

BORNEO MARU

Thursday, 2nd September.

JAPAN PORTS

Moto, Kobe Yokohama, Yokohama.

MADRAS MARU

Monday, 30th August.

KEELUNG

via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have

excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class cabin passengers

and 3rd class cabin and deck passengers.

AMAKURA MARU

Friday, 27th August.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

BOSEU MARU

Thursday, 26th August.

For sailing dates and further particulars apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

112, Connaught Road Central.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAI PING"

SAILING Sept. 12th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 204.

112, Connaught Road Central.

SHIPPING

C. N. O.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR

STEAMERS

TO MAIL

SHIP

SAIL

SHIP

SHIPPING

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA
APCAR AND
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"JEPPORE" (Cargo)	7,400	11th Sept.	MARQUEES LONDON & Awerp.
"REHVA"	9,000	17th Sept.	MARQUEES LONDON & Awerp.
"NANKIN"	6,800	8th Oct.	MARQUEES LONDON & Awerp.
"KASHGAR"	8,800	28th Oct.	MARQUEES LONDON & Awerp.
"ALIPPOE"	6,200	30th Oct.	MARQUEES LONDON & Awerp.
"NOVARA"	6,800	15th Nov.	MARQUEES LONDON & Awerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"JAPAN"	6,100	5th Sept.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th Sept.	Sabah, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,600	1st Sept.	Shanghai and Japan.
"KANOWNA"	7,000	7th Sept.	Kowloon and Japan.
"NANKIN"	6,800	8th Sept.	Shanghai and Japan.
"ARRATOUN APCAR"	4,800	11th Sept.	Shanghai and Japan.
"KASHGAR"	8,800	22nd Sept.	Shanghai and Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES,

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information Passage Fares, Freight and Books etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., 2, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SALETONS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUNSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Saturday, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... Thursday, 17th Sept., at 11 a.m.
TAJIMA MARU ... Friday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 9th Sept., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 10th Sept., at Noon.
TAMURA MARU ... Friday, 11th Sept., at Noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TOTTORI MARU ... End of September.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez Canal.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Singapore, Bangkok, Calcutta, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TESHIN MARU ... Thursday, 26th August.
TAIEN MARU ... Wednesday, 1st September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore and Penang.

BOMBAK MARU ... Thursday, 31st August.
NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 2nd September.

JAPAN PORTS - Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 18th September, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOTOMI MARU ... Saturday, 25th August.
YETOBOKU MARU ... Tuesday, 31st August.

MIMIHOU MARU ... Thursday, 3rd September, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to -

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TELEPHONE Nos. 201 & 202.

S. YANUDA, Manager.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Don't Forget
MACKINTOSH'S
S A L E
OF
MEN'S WEAR
COMMENCES SEPT. 1st, FOR 3 DAYS ONLY

All good stock, but odd lines and broken ranges, marked at ONE THIRD TO ONE-HALF OFF our usual selling prices.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD. Men's Wear Specialists.

IMPERIAL WAR FAMINE FUND.

TRAGEDY OF EASTERN EUROPE.

APPEAL TO HONGKONG.

The Colonial Secretary forwards for publication an appeal on behalf of the Imperial War Famine Fund, signed by Lord Richard Cavendish, C.B., C.M.G., as follows:—

London, 12th June, 1920.

Your Excellency.—I write on behalf of the Executive Council of the British National Appeal Committee of the above Fund to ask you to give the enclosed appeal your very careful consideration.

The appeal is made with the full concurrence of the British Red Cross and Order of St. John, and represents, in fact, the British effort in pursuance of the resolutions as to International distress, which were passed by the Conference of the League of Red Cross Societies, held recently at Geneva. Relief will be administered in the different countries by Red Cross workers in conjunction with the workers of approved agencies and effective distribution will be ensured.

The latest information in our hands goes to show the extreme urgency of the need in the distressed countries, and that the situation instead of improving is likely to become worse during next winter than it was in the last. The condition of affairs has been well summed up by Mr. H. P. Davison, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the American Red Cross, who is reported on May 17th as follows:—

"One of the most terrible tragedies in history is being enacted in Eastern Europe between the Baltic, the Black and Adriatic seas. Authentic reports show that civilization has broken down there.

The signatures to the appeal in this country, are, as you will see, fully representative of the public and official life of the country. It is being launched on the widest possible scale, commencing with a private meeting of many of the big city men at the Mansion House, which was addressed by Mr. Arthur Balfour and Sir Arthur Stanley, the latter on behalf of the British Red Cross. The meeting was designed to bring before the City of London the wider Imperial and International issues of the appeal, and to secure in that way a lead to the people of this country commensurate with the seriousness of the problem.

The appeal is being communicated to the Governors-General of the Dominions. In expressing to you the hope of this Council to you may see your way to open at once a Branch of the Fund, I should like to urge that any such demonstration or display placed in the part of Great Britain will be doubly arousing and impressive if it is shared to the full by all the peoples of the Empire. It is suggested that the appeal presents a cause which would further cement the moral union of the Empire during those great days of the War, and might well kindle the Empire from end to end. With our traditional kindness and sportsmanship, no true Briton can be hard on the man who is down, or be deaf to the cry of suffering women and children. It goes without saying that the peoples of the broken nations (many of them our own Allies) would be deeply touched by such an unreckoning proof of good will, and, given an effort worthy of the greatness of the Empire, its memory might easily remain an outstanding fact in history.

The British Red Cross has placed their organization at the disposal of

the Fund, and I feel sure you would obtain valuable assistance in any appeal you may make from the Red Cross workers in your area.

I am enclosing specimen copies of the first pamphlets which we have issued. We are expecting shortly to get out further literature, including a regular bulletin of information, copies of which will be forwarded to you in due course. We are hoping to reply for our information mainly, if not entirely, on British official sources, as it is believed that this carries greatest weight with our own people.

I have the honour to remain,
Yours faithfully,

RICHARD CAVENDISH,
Chairman of Executive Council.

The following is the National Appeal issued:—

We feel that the time has come when the whole question of Voluntary Relief in the war-stricken areas of Europe and Asia needs to be dealt with in a more comprehensive, and at the same time more concentrated, manner than has yet been found possible. Devoted effort has been poured into the work during the last year by the forty or more Relief Agencies, which have their headquarters in London alone. The "Save the Children Fund" centralizes the appeal for children, but, apart from the question of child relief, there is in existence no body capable of taking such a place for the work as a whole as that held in the Hospital world by the King Edward's Hospital Fund.

It is the object of the Imperial War Famine Fund to supply this need. Started with the approval of the existing Relief Societies, it is hoped to extend the appeal rapidly throughout the Empire.

The League of Red Cross Societies and the British Red Cross are in close sympathy and co-operation with the Fund.

Should the League of Nations shortly commence relief action on International lines, as is anticipated, the Fund would be in a position to constitute the necessary National Unit on behalf of the British peoples.

There is no intention of diminishing in any way the individuality and energy of the various existing Agencies, or their freedom in making their own appeals, and the linking up of such Societies with the National Fund will strengthen their position, and simplify the work of relief.

We cannot attempt in this preliminary appeal to describe fully the condition of things in Central Europe and the Near East. Whole Nations are suffering from the effects of prolonged undernourishment and defective food. Their children are dying, populations are physically and morally exhausted. Typhus is raging over great areas, and medical supplies are woefully deficient. Coal, raw materials, clothing, and boots are all but lacking. Voluntary relief cannot reconstruct the world, but it can do something to save life and alleviate distress while the Government are maturing their plans.

The needs of our Allies make their own instant claim upon us. For the rest, we appeal to that "Humanity after victory," which Lord Nelson, in his prayer before the battle of Trafalgar, held up for all time as the beacon light for the British people in their hour of victory. The cry of starving people, especially women and children, has never yet fallen upon deaf ears in the British Empire, and we issue this National Appeal with the firm conviction that it will meet with a truly national response.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by All Chemists and druggists.

THE WAR-MONGERS

"BACK THEM LATE!"

[BY LOVAT FRASER]

The position in this country to-day is absolutely without precedent. We have on the one hand a Government who still live in a war-like atmosphere and spend vast sums on war-like purposes while simultaneously imposing heavy fresh taxation for what they are pleased to call "reconstruction." On the other hand we have a nation groaning under the weight of the burdens imposed upon it, but apparently unable to check the Government's mad prodigality with the national finances.

I suggest that to some extent the business community have themselves to thank for the plight in which they are placed. I am aware that various important business associations have made representations to the Government, most of which have been floated. But taken in bulk the business men lack cohesion.

They are angered and alarmed. They see the dangers which lie ahead. But they are either dazed by the bamboozling speeches of Ministers or they cannot organise the collective energy required to make their influence felt.

When I inquired the other day about opinion in the City, the answer I received was: "Anxious but apathetic. Men are immersed in their own affairs and seem unable to conceive an effective remedy." They are, constantly hoping that conditions will improve." If the City of London is really apathetic, the Heaven help the country; because unless something is done to bridle the Government we shall be carried over the precipice.

There are two directions in which public expenditure can and must be curtailed. One is the immense expansion of our bureaucratic system of administration. The other is the enormous liabilities we are incurring through the Government's insane policy in the Middle East. I turn once more to the question of Mesopotamia because I am firmly convinced that if we stop pouring money into that fatal land we shall have plugged up the hole which causes the biggest single drain upon our attenuated resources.

Business men are being misled about Mesopotamia. They hear stories of the fallow cornlands, of the potential supplies of cotton, of the oilfields which are reputed to be inexhaustible. They do not realize that the labour problem in Mesopotamia is incapable of solution on the scale required for large results. They do not perceive that many years must pass before any substantial yield can be expected, and that meanwhile Mesopotamia must be ringed round with defences at an incalculable price. They do not know that every bale of cotton will cost this country its weight in gold and that the oil will be as expensive as champagne of the Chamberlain brand.

Nobody seems to have noticed Sir Donald Maclean's point that in the two years from April 1, 1919, Mesopotamia will have cost this country little short of £60,000,000. He was quoting the Government figures, which are misleading. If he had said £100,000,000 he would have been nearer the mark.

There is nothing in all our history to compare with our folly in Mesopotamia. Mr. Lloyd George put the population at 2,000,000. Lord Curzon said the official figure was 2,550,000. I have learned to mistrust all official figures from Mesopotamia, but am willing to put the population, men, women, and children, at 3,000,000.

What sort of administration have we foisted upon these unfortunate and impious people? That ingenuous bull of Bosphorus, Commander Kenworthy, asked Mr. Montagu the other day how many members of the Indian City Service were employed in Mesopotamia, and was told six. The answer was no doubt strictly accurate, for the Indian Civil Service is a corps d'elite, and barely numbers 1,000 all told; but the impression left was entirely misleading.

There are at present employed in Mesopotamia in civil ranks 454 British officials, "almost all of them military and almost all of them British." The figures are Lord Curzon's and the comment is Lord Islington's. Their salaries range from £540. to £3,600. annually. There are sixty civil officers in Mesopotamia to-day receiving salaries of £1,200 and upwards, presumably exclusive of the "allowances" which bulk so largely in Eastern pay-rolls. Such a record leaves even Sir Eric Geddes standing at the starting-post. No wonder so many officers write letters to the newspapers trying to prove that Mesopotamia is indeed a blessed word. These statistics, it is noted, do not include the hosts of clerks and other native subordinates.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by All Chemists and druggists.

These salaries are paid by the Arabs and we promised to "emancipate" and we are asked to believe that they demand for more "benefit" at their own expense. If they do they are utterly unlike any Arabs I have ever met or heard of for the true Arab is impatient of any form of settled government. I am inclined to suspect that these wonderful Arab requests for more "administration" emanate from people who are growing rich out of the tens of millions spent upon the troops.

The "Budget" of Mesopotamia for 1919-20 showed a revenue of £5,500,000, equivalent to nearly 2d. per head of the population. In an Oriental country such taxation is almost unheard of. In Great Britain, which was once so rich, our whole pre-war taxation was only £3 10d. per head. The Turks nominally collected from all sources of revenue in Mesopotamia in 1905 a sum of close upon £3,000,000, out of which they paid for their garrison. Some new taxes were then imposed, which brought the nominal revenue in 1907 to £3,732,000. These figures do not include the "gross" revenue for the vilayet of Mosul, which amounted in 1907 to £200,000; but in all cases only a portion of these sums was collected.

The Turks chastised the people with whips; it has been reserved for us to provide the scorpions. The Mesopotamian "Budget" for the present year shows an estimated surplus of £1,000,000. Why are we extorting a million more than is required?

The total export trade of Mesopotamia before the war averaged about £150,000, and the import trade stood at about the same figure. The exports of Mosul which are separately returned, amounted to £230,000, and Mosul's imports of European products to £160,000. These statistics relate to a few years before the war, but if you double them, where is the profit when the British taxpayer is spending anything up to £50,000,000 a year in providing troops for the country? We are keeping 80,000 troops in Mesopotamia, and have just sent more to Persia. Our active Air Force in Mesopotamia consists of 90 officers and 620 other ranks, one officer to each seven men.

Lord Milner quotes the case of Egypt, and says that thirty years ago everybody thought the country was going to be "a burden and a failure." Is not Egypt a burden today? The British taxpayer is called upon to find this year £7,543,000 for troops in Egypt, in addition to £5,430,000 for Palestine, and these figures are based on the vague assumption that the garrison will be reduced by one-half. Yet Lord Milner declares that "to-day Egypt is one of the most prosperous countries in the world." If that be true, why is this impoverished land called upon to pay over £7,000,000 for so prosperous a country?

And is not our administration of Egypt a confessed failure? Lord Milner spent half the winter there trying to put things right. And what was one of the main causes of all the trouble? Precisely the same as in Mesopotamia—the multiplication of British officials at high salaries, instead of allowing the people to develop indigenous forms of rule.

There is one answer to all the nonsense talked about Mesopotamia by our war-mongering Ministers, and it was given by Lord Crewe, who said bluntly, "We simply cannot afford it." Lord Milner said that our great war in Europe has ended for a year and a half, but war in the East has not ended yet." It will never end while we are governed by a War Ministry which thinks in terms of war, spends on the war scale, is utterly heedless of finance, and imagines shadow Empires in desolate and empty hands.

Lord Curzon says there is little hope of raising an Arab force in Mesopotamia. He "regretfully" informed their lordships, that they hardly found a single Arab capable of holding Government office of any importance; to which I may add that "they" never will find one while there are 454 gazetted British officers in Mesopotamian civil employ. He was emphatic in his determination to keep a substantial British force in North-West Persia.

The conclusion is that we have got to keep on pouring vast sums into these Eastern lands for evermore. Why do not our business men concentrate upon this issue, instead of bleating about the Excess Profits Duty and being hectored in reply by Mr. Chamberlain? Lord Milner says the war is not yet ended. Very well. The only way to end it is to adopt the late Lord Fisher's remedy. "Sack the lot!" We should end it then soon enough. *Daily Mail.*

Beginning August 15, "WALLA WALLA" BOATS will call on all Ships flying the call flag "ZED."

DOWN THE DRAIN PIPE.

YOUNG CHINA'S REBELLION.

LITTLE SWINDLES UPON THE PUBLIC.

The reader may have seen him at work, may even have partaken with a companion of 10 cents. He is a bonny little Chinese lad of tender years, and his modus operandi in extracting small coin from the guileless foreigner is as follows:

Selecting—usually at evening time—a quiet street in the Settlement where foreigners are sure to pass, he swings a drain grating up on its hinges, removes his shoes, places them neatly together on the pavement—generally by the side of an empty basket—slides down into the drain, and begins to howl. Tears, sobs, and wailings are artfully mingled, and lustily maintained until a foreigner happens along, at which crucial moment in the scheme distress becomes even more painfully vocal. The sympathetic foreigner, seeing the diminutive piece of abject misery, so small that only its head shows above the street level of the drain, inquires the cause, and is informed, in the intervals of much sobbing and smothering of eyes with a dirty fist, that the boy has had the misfortune to drop a 10 or 20 cent piece down the drain. In nine cases out of ten, this financial disaster is retrieved. A mite of silver passes from West to East, the sobbing ceases, eyes are dried, and the clever little swindler crawls from the drain and scatters away to another drain and for a second performance of the 10 cent tragedy. Jinkes Road was for some time a profitable pitch. Now we hear of his appearance in the neighbourhood of Quinsan Gardens, and the lost coin—thanks to the success of the scheme—has increased in value to a dollar.

Another amusing instance of the mendicant's art is that of the elderly person shamming illness. You may come upon him huddled up and doubled up against a fence or wall, in any quiet foreign quarter, groaning as though in pains beyond the scope of the entire British Pharmacopoeia. Too ill to speak, and on the point of collapse, his agonies are expressed in fearful groans. Presently, any inquiring foreigner will learn that he is on his way to hospital—the chosen pitch is, always some distance from Shantung Road. Money is tendered for a ricksha fare, and accepted with gratitude.

Immediately the charitable person has turned his back, the sufferer's pains magically vanish. He becomes a sprightly, upright citizen of the Republic and at once sets out on a forced march—probably to enjoy a well-deserved cup of tea and game of dominoes at his favourite house of call. —N.C.D.N.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.

SHOULD THEY TELL?

THE NECESSITY FOR SECRET

Should a telephone operator repeat any conversations she overhears while at her work?

A Globe representative made inquiries and found that the girls should not play the part of eavesdropper.

"They are sworn to secrecy," said an official of the Postmen's Federation.

"It is just the same," continued the official, "as the telegraph operators and the clerks behind the counter in the post offices. They are all sworn to secrecy when they first join the staff of the Post Office.

"If messages sent either by wire or phone were to become public property, a nice tit-bit of conversation, a column ten minutes before going to press or tried to insert it upside down. In short, His Excellency missed some of the chief joys of editorial life. Still, he raises our spirits by his terrible confession, for who should realise the value of publicity better than an editor?

"A telegram is obviously quicker than a letter, and a telephone conversation much better than any number of telegrams (said the official), yet no letters, at any rate of any importance, are sent in unsealed envelopes so that any person, into whose hands they fall, can read them.

"Why should phone messages and telegrams be different?"

"People are not going to sacrifice secrecy on the altar of speed; therefore rather than let their private conversations and messages become public property they will carry on business in the old method, by writing many more letters."

"As to whether in exceptional circumstances the Government have power to set aside this for the general good of the country, I cannot say," he continued.

"People who wish to send incriminating messages should be able to use their own judgment as to whether it is worth the risk."

As reported in a special message to the *China Mail*, disaster has overtaken the steamer "Stephan," which for years had plied between Penang and the East Coast of Sumatra, the vessel having sunk on the voyage between Penang and Langsa. Eight passengers and eleven of the crew of the "Stephan" were drowned, and 23 survivors landed at Sabang.

The "Stephan" was a very small twin screw steamer, owned by a Chinese kongsi of Penang, and was under the command of a Malay skipper. The vessel used wood as fuel.

Skipper who arrived in Penang from the Sumatra Coast reported that they encountered a squall in the neighbourhood where the "Stephan" was then likely to have been, and it is possible that the little Penang vessel was a victim of this disturbance.

Captain Moerman of the "Friendland" is back in Shanghai again from his trip down to Tachau Bay to view the wrecked dredger "Shinghai." It is reported that all attempts to save this vessel have been abandoned. The two Dutchmen who were on the dredger when she was swept out to sea during the typhoon of that date are also in Shanghai. Pirates and Chinese fishermen in the neighbourhood of Tachau Bay have seized the dredger of everything movable and she now lies ashore, what is left of her, a bare hull.

Answers to Correspondents.

"Father of Six"—Your amusing letter is wasted, because you ignored the well-known rule.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

New shipments just received

GRUYERE CHINESE	... 80 cents per lb.
</

STANDARD OIL DIRECTOR

VISIT TO THE ORIENT.

HOST OF FRIENDS IN EAST.

Howard E. Cole, director of the Standard Oil Company, will sail for the Orient on the Empress of Asia, leaving Vancouver on August 26.

Mr. Cole was formerly manager of the Standard Oil Company for Japan with headquarters in Yokohama, and has a host of friends in the East. He left Japan early in 1916 to become director in New York. This is Mr. Cole's second trip to the Orient since he was transferred to New York.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Aug. 27.—B. F.	Ningchow.
Sept. 2.—B. F.	Protectors.
6.—B. F.	Rheems.
8.—B. F.	Achilles.
9.—B. F.	City of Birmingham.
12.—B. F.	Dilwara.
13.—B. F.	City of Dunkirk.
20.—B. F.	Montr.
20.—B. F.	Ajax.
21.—B. F.	Keemun.
23.—B. F.	Tiernas.
Nov. 8.—B. F.	Heilna.
22.—B. F.	Elpenor.

FROM JAPAN.

Aug. 28.—N. Y. K.	Ceylon Maru.
Sept. 3.—B. I. A.	Japan Maru.
4.—N. Y. K.	Shimshim Maru.
4.—B. F.	Arratoon Apcar.
10.—B. F.	Cyclops.
10.—P. & O.	Seavore.
18.—P. & O.	Khiva.
19.—B. F.	Lyacon.
19.—B. I. A.	Gregory Apcar.
23.—B. I. A.	Tanda.
23.—E. & A.	Kanowna.
23.—B. I. A.	Arratoon Apcar.
4.—B. F.	Titan.
5.—P. & O.	Nankin.
9.—B. I. A.	Torilla.
11.—B. F.	Euryplus.
18.—B. F.	Peleus.
19.—P. & O.	Asperg.
23.—P. & O.	Alpore.
Nov. 1.—B. F.	Telamon.
8.—B. F.	Idoneous.

FROM MANILA.

Sept. 2.—B. F.	Talibius.
Oct. 1.—B. F.	Teucer.

FROM BOMBAY.

Aug. 3.—N. Y. K.	Yetrofou Maru.
Sept. 3.—B. I. A.	Dilwara.
Oct. 1.—B. I. A.	Alpore.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Aug. 27.—N. Y. K.	Totomi Maru.
30.—B. I. A.	Gregory Apcar.
Sept. 2.—B. I. A.	Tanda.
9.—B. I. A.	Arratoon Apcar.

FROM JAVA.

Aug. 27.—J. C. J. L.	Tjisondori.
Sept. 9.—J. C. J. L.	Tjibodas.
13.—J. C. J. L.	Tjimanoe.

FROM MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

Sept. 4.—E. & A.	Kanowna.
21.—A. O.	Changsha.

FROM SEATTLE.

Sept. 27.—B. F.	Tyndares.
Nov. 24.—B. F.	Ixion.
Dec. 22.—B. F.	Talibius.
Jan. 19.—B. F.	Tencer.
Feb. 23.—B. F.	Ixion.
23.—B. F.	Talibius.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Aug. 27.—T. K. K.	Anyo Maru.
-------------------	------------

FROM LOS ANGELES.

Sept. 12.—L. A. P. N.	Vinita.
Oct. 7.—L. A. P. N.	West Bixon.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sept. 2.—A. & M.	Kansas.
------------------	---------

FROM LONDON.

Aug. 22.—J. M.	Glenavy.
Sept. 7.—P. & O.	Nankin.
8.—N. Y. K.	Mishima Maru.
12.—G. & S.	Pembroke.
14.—N. Y. K.	Sado Maru.
21.—P. & O.	Kashgar.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aug. 20.—B. F.	Euryplus.
Sept. 5.—B. F.	Knight of the Garter.
11.—B. F.	Ajax.
12.—N. Y. K.	Watara Maru.
15.—B. F.	Stowar.
20.—N. Y. K.	Negoro Maru.
22.—B. F.	Teresias.
23.—B. F.	Kremun.
25.—B. F.	Telamon.
11.—B. F.	Helenus.
18.—B. F.	Nelus.
21.—B. F.	Laetitia.
22.—B. F.	Elpenor.
23.—B. F.	Atrus.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Sept. 4.—N. Y. K.	Dakota Maru.
-------------------	--------------

WEATHER REPORT.

Aug. 26.—55. 55. 55. Warning to Hongkong, Phuket, Manila and Coast Ports.—A typhoon within 60 miles of Lat. 18° N. Long. 110° E. on Aug. 26.

Aug. 26.—55. 55. Warning to Hongkong and Coast Ports.—A typhoon within 60 miles of Lat. 18° N. Long. 109° E. moving N.

Aug. 26.—11A. 55.—No return from Japanese station.

Present has decreased slightly over Tongking, and increased slightly elsewhere. A typhoon is approaching the coast to the north of Tonkine.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 9.83 inch.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.50 mm.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.50 mm.

Wind, E. N. E. winds, fresh; cloudy, squally, rain.

Sea—Foggy; Channel, E. or variable winds, moderate.

Coast—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamacka. The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

Sea—Foggy; Channel, E. or variable winds, moderate.

Coast—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamacka. The same as No. 1.

Sea—Foggy; Channel, E. or variable winds, moderate.

Coast—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamacka. The same as No. 1.

Sea—Foggy; Channel, E. or variable winds, moderate.

Coast—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamacka. The same as No. 1.

Sea—Foggy; Channel, E. or variable winds, moderate.

Coast—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamacka. The same as No. 1.

Sea—Foggy; Channel, E. or variable winds, moderate.

Coast—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamacka. The same as No. 1.

Sea—Foggy; Channel, E. or variable winds, moderate.

Coast—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamacka. The same as No. 1.

Sea—Foggy; Channel, E. or variable winds, moderate.

Coast—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamacka. The same as No. 1.

Sea—Foggy; Channel, E. or variable winds, moderate.

Coast—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamacka. The same as No. 1.

Sea—Foggy; Channel, E. or variable winds, moderate.

Coast—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamacka. The same as No. 1.

Sea—Foggy; Channel, E. or variable winds, moderate.

Coast—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamacka. The same as No. 1.

Sea—Foggy; Channel, E. or variable winds, moderate.

Coast—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamacka. The same as No. 1.

Sea—Foggy; Channel, E. or variable winds, moderate.

Coast—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamacka. The same as No. 1.

Sea—Foggy; Channel, E. or variable winds, moderate.

Coast—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamacka. The same as No. 1.

Sea—Foggy; Channel, E. or variable winds, moderate.

Coast—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamacka. The same as No. 1.

Sea—Foggy; Channel, E. or variable winds, moderate.